German Cruisers Sold to Turks Fire and Make Run for Bosporus.

ALLIES LAND BIG FORCE ON LEMNOS

Berlin Reports That 30,000 Troops Are Concentrated-Move Against Czar Seen.

London, April 5.-The former German cruisers Goeben and Breslau, now under the Turkish flag with the new names Sultan Selim and Midirli, respectively, have again been out in the Black Sea and exchanged shots with the Russian fleet off the Crimean coast, but, probably confronted by superior forces, made their way back to the Bos-

Petrograd, says:

"On April 3 in the Black Sea, near the Crimean coast, our fleet exchanged shots at long range with the cruisers Goeben and Breslau, and pursued them until dusk. During the night our torpedo boats encountered the cruisers 100 miles from the Bosporus, but the enemy opened a vigorous fire and

enemy opened a vigorous are and avoided an engagement."

A dispatch from Constantinople, by way of Berlin, says the following statement has been issued by the Turkish War Office:

"Our fleet yesterday sank two Russian ships, the Provident, of 2,000 tons, and the Vastochnaja, of 1,500 tons, at

(Neither the Provident nor Vast-ochnaja is mentioned in the latest shipping records.)

"Our batteries off Kum Kale sank an enemy mine sweeper which attempted to approach the entrance to the Dar-danelles."

### Allies Land 30,000 Troops on Lemnos

Berlin, April 5 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—A dispatch from Athens estimates at more than 30,000 the number of Anglo-French troops which have been landed on the Island of Lemnos, near the entrance to the Dardanelles. The message says that an article in the "Tanin." of Constantinople, expresses the idea that, inasmuch as the English will not be able to reach Constantinople before the Russians get there, the former intend to occupy the islands at the entrance to the Dardanelles, positions from which it would be possible to checkmate Russian in the future.

Dispatches from Constantinople say that the Russian fleet, after its operations before the Bosporus, undertook on March 30 a further attack on Eregli, a Black Sea port in Asia Minor. A total of two thousand shots were fired. Nine barges in the port were sunk and four houses on shore were damaged. There were no casualties, and coal is coming to Constantinople from Eregli,

coming to Constantinople from Eregli

## BRITAIN UNMOVED BY U. S. ARGUMENT

Some Modifications Possible-No Friction Over Note Expected.

(By Cable to The Tribune | London, April B. While the Amer. London, April 5. While the American note on the Britis horders, made public to-day, is well received in official quarters, where its friendly tone is much appreciated, it is not believed possible that it will in any way swerve Great Britain from her intention of cutting off German commerce to the greatest possible extent. There is some chance of the Order in Council heing modified so as to make condibeing modified so as to make condi-tions easier for neutral commerce be-

termined than ever to carry out their reprisals against Germany's submarine warfare. If their fleets can accomplish it, nothing whatsoever will be permit-ted to reach Germany, either direct or

ted to reach Germany, either direct of through neutral countries. It is not officially admitted, of course, but it is pretty generally recognized here, that the so-called blockade is outside international law as heretofore existing, but it is felt that this makes no difference now, as the German warfare is considered ample justification for anything the Allies care to do. The feature of the American note

mentioning reparation is received in good spirit. If an American citizen suffers damage England will be glad enough to pay.

The main idea of the blockade is to

The main idea of the blockade is to shorten the war. Each day saved means a saving to England alone of \$10,000,000, so the nation can afford to accumulate damage bills.

The American not will not create friction between the two governments, which apparently understand one another, and its friendly character makes it seem that there will not be much

other, and that there will not be much it seem that there will not be much adverse comment generally. An answer will shortly be made by the For-

## SLAIN ON HIS BIRTHDAY

Poolroom Owner Hit by Cue. Was to Have Wed Next Week.

Found unconscious in front of a pool parlor at 634 East 135th Stret, of which he was part owner. William Hausel parlor at 634 f.ast lasth Stee, of which he was part owner, William Haussler, who was twenty-one years old yesterday, died in the Lincoln Hospital from a fractured skull caused, the police believe, by a pool cue in the hands of one of a number of young men who started for the parlor.

with him when he died was Miss Estelle Reilly, nineteen years old, 136th Street and St. Ann's Avenue, who mother was Haussler's partner in the

Haussler, who lived at 571 East 140th Street, was the son of Gustave Hauss-ler, cashier of the Branx branch of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and treasurer of St. Paul's Evangelistic

Doctors Satisfy Kingsbury. Mrs. Mary C. Dunphy, suspended su-perintendent of the Children's Hospital and Schools on Randall's Island, i suf-fering from chronic Bright's disease and a cold, according to the reports of Dr. Samuel 'ambert, dean of the Col-lege of Physicians and Surgeons, and Dr. Edward J. Keyes, of Cornell University, who were appointed by Chari-ties Commissioner Kingsbury to exam-ine her. It will be two weeks before Mrs. Dunph will be well enough to have the trial resumed.

## Denies Britain's Right to Hamper Neutral Trade

The chief points made in the American note to Great Britain on the recent Orders in Council are:

That the Orders in Council seem to menace neutrals' trade, not only with beliigerents, but with each other.

That the United States assumes that Great Britain will not deny the right of the United States to make innocent shipments through neutral territory to Germany.

That the United States cannot admit that Great Britain has any right to interfere with United States trade beyond the plain provisions of interna-

That for the United States to admit such a right would be a clear breach of neutrality toward Germany.

That while new conditions justify a new method of blockade, it is still practicable to permit free commerce by the United States with neutral ports inside the blockading cordon, subject to the usual rights of visit and

That the United States cannot suppose that Great Britain, because the procedure of its enemies might be "tainted" with illegality, should "wish the same taint to attach to her own actions."

That the United States notes with satisfaction the provisions for mitigating the severity of the usual law of blockade, and assumes that Great Britain will issue such orders to her naval commanders as will prevent the full enforcement of the illegal features of the Orders in Council, and will impose on neutrals no severity greater than that involved in an ordinary

That the United States will expect Great Britain to be prepared, in case any such severity should be inflicted, to make full reparation.

## The official statement concerning the engagement received here to-night from U. S. Note on Blockade Insists on Reparation

Continued from page 1

search, and the right of capture and condemnation, if, upon examination, a neutral vessel is found to be engaged in unneutral service or to be carrying contraband of war intended for the enemy's government or armed forces. It has been conceded the right to establish and maintain a blockade of an enemy's ports and condemn any vessel taken in trying to break the blockade. It is even conceded the right to detain and take to its own ports for judicial examination all vessels which it suspects for substantial reasons to be engaged in unneutral or contraband service and to condemn them if the suspicion is rustained. But such rights, long clearly defined both in doctrine and practice. search, and the right of capture but such rights, long clearly te-ined both in doctrine and practice, tave hitherto been held to be the mily permissible exceptions to the vinciple of universal equality of overeignty on the high seas as be-ween beliggerents and nations not peared in war.

It is confidently assumed that his majesty's government will not deny that it is a rule sanctioned by ceneral practice that, even though a blockade should exist and the doctrine of contraband as to unblockaded territory be rigidly enforced, innocent shipments may be freely transported to and from the United States through neutral countries to belligerent territory without being subject to the penalties of contraband traffic or breach

of blockage, much es to detention, requisition or confiscation.

Moreover, the rules of the Declaration of Paris of 1850 among them that free ships make free goods—will hardly at this day be disputed by the signatories of that

Would Be Unneutral.

Would Be Unneutral.

His majesty's government, like the government of the United States, has often and explicitly held that these rights represent the best usage of warfare in the dealings of belligerents with neutrals at sea. In this connection I desire to direct attention to the opinion of the Chief Justice of the Peterhof, which arose out of the Civil War, and to the fact that that opinion was unanimously sustained in the event of the schirtsion commiswhich arose out of the Givil Wat, and to the fact that that opinion was unanimously sustained in the award of the arbitration commission of 1871, to which the case was presented at the request of Great Britain. From that time to the Declaration of London of 1909, adopted with modifications by the Order in Council of the 23d of October last, these rights have not been seriously questioned by the British government. And no claim on the part of Great Britain of any justification for interfering with the clear rights of the United States and its citizens as neutrals could be admitted. To admit it would be to assume an attitude of unneutrality toward the present enemies of Great Britain, which would be obviously inconsistent with the solemn obligations of this government in the present circumstances; and for Great Britain to stently and earnestly contended

sistently and earnestly contended in other times and circumstances.

The note of his majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs which accompanies the Order in Council, and which bears the same date, notifies the government of the United States of the establishment of a blockade, which is, if defined by the terms of the Order in Council, to include all the coasts and ports of Germany and every port of possible access to enemy territory. But the novel and quite unprecedented feature of that blockade, if we are to assume it to be properly so defined, is that that blockade, if we are to assume it to be properly so defined, is that it embraces many neutral ports and coasts, bars access to them, and subjects all neutral ships seeking to approach them to the same suspicion that would attach to them were they bound for the ports of the enemies of Great Britain, and to unusual risks and regulates.

Invade Neutrals' Rights.

It is manifest that such limita-tions, risks and liabilities pinced upon the ships of a neutral power on the seas, beyond the right of visit and search and the right to prevent the shipment of contra-band already referred to, are a distinct invasion of the sovereign rights of the nation whose ships, trade or commerce is interfered

The government of the United States is, of course, not oblivious to the great changes which have occurred in the conditions and occurred in the conditions and means of naval warfare since the rules hitherto governing legal blockade were formulated. It might be ready to admit that the old form of "close" blockade, with its cordon of ships in the immediate offing of the blockaded ports, is no longer practicable, in face of an enemy possessing the means and opportunity to make an effective defence by the use of submarines, mines and air craft; but and opportunity to make an effective defence by the use of submarines, mines and air craft; but it can hardly be maintained that, whatever form of effective block ade may be made use of, it is impossible to conform at least to the spirit and principles of the established rules of war if the necessities of the case should seem to render it imperative that the cordon of blockading vessels be extended across the approaches to anylogishoring neutral port or coursey, it would seem clear that

erent maintaining the motivates, since the right would remain with the blockading vessels to visit and search all ships either entering or leaving the neutral territory which they were in fact, but not of right, investigated.

his majesty's government has nun-cro been scripulous to act, inter-prets this as merely a reason for certain extraordinary activities on the part of his majesty's naval forces and not as an excuse for or prelude to any unlawful action. If the course pursued by the pres-ent enemies of Great Britain should ent enemies of Great partial association prove to be in fact tainted by illegality and disregard of the principles of war sanctioned by enlightened nations, it cannot be supposed, and this government does not for a moment suppose, that his not for a moment suppose, that his majesty's government would wish the same taint to attach to their own actions or would cite such illegal ..ets as in any sense or degree a justification for similar practices on their part in so far as they affect neutral rights.

It is thus that the government of the United States interprets the language of the note of his maj-

ranguage of the note of his may-esty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs which accom-panies the copy of the Order in Council which was handed to the Ambussador of the United States

This government notes with gratification that "wide discretion is afforded to the noise court in dealing with the trade of neutrals is afforded to the noise court in dealing with the trade of neutrals in such manner as may in the circumstances be deemed just, and that full provision is made to facilitate claims by persons interested in any goods placed in the custody of the marshal of the prize court under the order"; that "the effect of the Orde in Council is to confer certain powers upon the executive officers of his majesty's government" and that "the extent to which these powers will be actually exercised and the degree of severity with which the measures of blockade authorized will be put into operation are matters which will depend in the administrative orders issued by the government and the decisions of the authorities especially charged with the duty of dealing with individual ships and cargoes according to the merits of each case." This government further notes with equal satisfaction the declaration of the British government that "the instructions to be issued by his majesty's government to the fleet and to the customs officials and executive cor mittees concerned will impress upon them the duty of acting with the utmost dispatch consistent upon them the duty of acting with the utmost dispatch consistent with the object in view, and of

Expects Modifications.

In view of these assurances formally given to this government, it is confidently expected that the extensive powers conferred by the Order in Council on the executive officers of the Crown will be restricted by orders issued by the government directing the exercise of their discretionary powers in such a manner as to modify in practical application those provisions of the Order in Council which, if strictly enforced, would violate neutral rights and interrupt legitimate trade. Relying on the faithful performance of these voluntary assurances by his majesty's faithful performance of these vol-untary assurances by his majesty's government, the United States takes it for granted that the ap-proach of American merchantmen to neutral ports situated upon the long line of coast affected by the Order in Council will not be in-terfered with when it is known that they do not carry goods which are contraband of war, or goods des-tined to or preceeding from ports within the belligerent territory af-fected.

States assumes with the greater confidence that his majesty's gov-ernment will thus adjust their

it would still be easily practicable to comply with the well recognized and reasonable prohibition of in-ternational law against the blockternational law against the blockading of neutral ports by according free admission and exit to all
lawful traffic with neutral ports
through the blockading cordon.
This traffic would, of course, include all outward bound traffic
from the neutral country and all
inward bound traffic to the neutral
country, except contraband in
transit to the enemy. Such procodure need not conflict in any respect with the rights of the belligerent maintaining the blockade,
since the right would remain with

Rejects Reprisal Idea.

Rejects Reprisal Idea.

The government of the United States notes that in the Order in Council his majesty's government gives as their reason for entering upon a course of action which they are aware is without precedent in modern warfare the necessity they conceive themselves to have been placed under to retaliate upon their enemies for measures of a smillar nature which the latter have atmounted it their intention to adopt and which they have to some extent adopted, but the gov-

blockade to prevent vessels from carrying goods for or coming from

Expects Modifications.

The government of the United ernment will thus adjust their practice to the recognized rules of international law, because it is

manifest that the British government have adopted an extraordinary method of "stepping cargoes destined for, or coming from the enemy's territory," which, owing to the existence of unusual conditions in modern warfare at sea, it will be difficult to restrict to the limits which have been heretofore rein modern warfare at sea, it will be difficult to restrict to the limits which have been heretofore required by the law of nations. Though the area of operations is confined to "European waters, including the Mediterranean," so great an area of the high seas is covered and the corden of ships is so distant from the territory affected that neutral vessels must necessarily pass through the blockading force in order to reach important neutral ports, which Great Britain, as a belligerent, has not the legal right to blockade, and which, therefore, it is presumed she has no intention of claiming to blockade. The Scandinavian and Danish ports, for example, are open to American trade. They are also free, so far as the actual enforcement of the Order in Council is concerned, to carry on trade with German Baltic ports, although it is an essential element of a blockade that it bears with equal severity upon all neutrals.

This government, therefore, in-

trais.

This government, therefore, infers that the commanders of his majesty's ships of war engaged in maintaining the so-called blockade will be instructed to avoid an enwill be instructed to avoid an en-forcement of the proposed meas-ures of non-intercourse in such a way as to impose restrictions upon neutral trade more burdensome than those which have been re-garded as inevitable when the ports of a belligerent are actually blockaded by the ships of its

Reparation for Injuries. The possibilities of serious in

Reparation for Injuries.

The possibilities of serious interruption of American trade under the Order in Council are so many, and the methods proposed are so unusual and seem liable to constitute so great an impediment and embarrassment to neutral commerce, that the government of the United States, if the Order in Council is strictly enforced, apprehends many interferences with its legitimate trade, which will impose upon his majesty's government heavy responsibilities for acts of the British authorities clearly subversive of the rights of neutral nations on the high seas. It is, therefore, expected that his majesty's government, having considered these possibilities, will take the steps necessary to avoid them, and, in the event that they should unhappily occur, will be prepared to make full reparation for every act which under the rules of international law constitutes a violation of neutral rights.

As stated in its communication of October 22, 1914, "this government will insist that the rights and duties of the United States and its citizens in the present war be defined by the existing rules of international law and the treatics of the United States and its citizens in the present war be defined by the existing rules of international law and the treatics of the United States and its citizens in the present war be defined by the existing rules of international law and the treatics of the United States irrespective of the provisions of the declaration of London, and that this government reserves to itself the right to enter a protest or demand in each case in which those rights and duties so defined are violated or their free exercise interfered with by the authorities of the British government."

In conclusion, you will reiterate to his majesty's government that this statement of the view of the government in the past, and which has been in large measure the foundation of the peace and ami

of cannon did not shake the town a visitor might walk around the great market place with no thought that a 19-6 at \$1.80, \$19.759.54. shell might light upon the very spot, such is the tranquillity of the inhabi
Captain Kiehne and Arthur Sewall & in the Champagne operations, the factors of the champagne operations.

the cellars.

The little fruit woman hurries out to help pick up the eight victims, then goes calmly back to her fruit stand in the shadow of the principal target for the German artillery. The streets are deserted, the German artillery continues its dull thundering and the answer comes in sharper, brighter crackling reports from the French three-inchers. The duel is never long and a fine of \$200,000 upon the Central inchers. The duel is never long, and when it ends Ypres comes out of its cellars and goes about what little busi-ness there is left as if nothing had

## PARIS WAITERS OPPOSE WOMEN SUBSTITUTES

Paris, March 30 .- Paris walters are up in arms against a proposition to extend the employment of women in restaurants and cafés. Heretofore women have been admitted to a certain class of popular priced restaurants and to recently established bars only. The mobilization took a great many waiters, and it was suggested that their places might be taken advantageously by women. The waiters hold that there is no necessity for it, as business is much reduced. They fear the introduction of women now would develop serious labor conflicts after the var.

# NOTE ON FRYE **EVADES ISSUE** OF SEA RIGHTS

No Grounds for Argument Against Great Britain Given Germany.

\$228,059.54 INDEMNITY DEMANDED FOR SHIP

Text Reads "Full Reparation," Which, Bryan Says, Does Not Mean Apology.

States note to Germany demanding reparation for the destruction of the American four-masted ship William P. Frye evades discussion of the rights of belligerents on the high seas which Germany might use as a basis of argument against Great Britain.

059.54, which represents the cost of the vessel, the loss upon the actual freight, the expenses of recording the claim. the personal property loss of the master, Captain H. H. Kienne, and damages of \$37,500, "covering loss due to deprivation of use of ship."

In a statement accompanying the text of the note the State Department said.

text of the note the State Department said:

"Ambassador Gerard says the Minister for Foreign Affairs promised an early reply and stated that he was without information regarding the matter, but understood that negotiations were under way already between Berlin and Washington. The ambassador adds that the legal department of the Foreign Office is now considering the

"The facts upon which this claim arises and by reason of which the German government is held responsible by the government of the United States for the attendant loss and damages are briefly as follows:

ises to be continuous.

The French have now gained the to of the slope leading to the great pla of barren land rolling gently into leading to the great plant of the slope and the slope leading to the great plant of the slope are some properties.

Trenton, N. J., April 5. United States Judge Relistab to-day imposed a fine of \$200,000 upon the Central Railroad of New Jersey. This followed the conviction of the corporation under indictments found against it for rebating to the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. The company announced Company. The company amounced that it had taken an appeal to the Unit-ed States Circuit Court. There were 185 counts in the indict-

ne had been injured by the rebating

### MINE BLAST KILLS SEVEN Explosion as 400 Miners Enter Illinois Shaft.

Greenville, Ill., April 5.—Seven men are known to have perished in an explosion in the mine of the Shoal Creek Coal Company, near here, to day. Ten are missing. The bodler of the seven men have been recovered.

The explosion occurred two hundred feet underground and a quarter of a mile from the main shaft. Four hundred men had just entered the workings, but all except the se enteen escaped. The explosion is believed to have been caused by blackdamp being set off by a miner's lamp. set off by a miner's lamp.

WHOLESALE

WHOLESALE space for wholesale busi-ness—and near the

ROGERS PEET BUILDING

Horace S. Ely & Co., 489 Fifth Avenue. 21 Liberty Street.

# SPRING ADVANCE Washington, April 5.—The United OF ALLIES BEGINS WEST OF VERDUN

the note asks an indemnity of \$228,- Germans with Seven Corps Stubbornly Contest New French Drive.

WITH THEIR DEAD

Foreign Office is now considering the points of law included."

The instruction to Ambassador Gerard, who delivered the note to the imperial Minister for Foreign Affairs last

Finder read: advance in the Hurlus district and on Priday, read.:

"You are instructed to present the following note to the German Foreign training grounds of the French army, office:

"Under instructions from my government I have the honor to present a claim for \$228,059.54, with interest from January 28, 1915, against the German government on behalf of the owners and captain of the American sailing vessel William P. Frye, for damages suffered by them on account of the destruction of that vessel on the high seas by the German armed cruiser Prinz Litel Friedrich, on January 28, 1915.

for the attendant loss and damages are briefly as follows:

"The William P. Frye, a steel sailing vessel, of 3,374 tons gross tonnage, owned by American citizens and sailing under the United States flag and register, cleared from Seattle, Wash. November 4, 1914, under charter to M. H. Houser, of Portland, Ore, bound for Queenstown, Falmouth or Plymouth for orders, with a cargo consisting solely has been the effect of account.

form candor which has characterized the relations of the two governments. In large measure the foundation of the peace and anity existing between the two nations without interruption for a century.

YPRES IS PLACID

BETWEEN SHELLS

Its Inhabitants Live Tranquil

Lives, Despite German

Bombardments.

Ypres, Maxch 30. - Ypres is still to accessible to the first of the commander of the destruction by the commander of the forman crusters.

Ypres, Maxch 30. - Ypres is still to accessible to the first of the have been runhed up to face here, for, with the recent remains of the commander of the German crusters.

Ypres, Maxch 30. - Ypres is still to accessible to the first of the have been runhed up to the commander of the German crusters.

Ypres, Maxch 30. - Ypres is still to accessible to the first of the have been defined and a running of the commander of the German crusters.

Ypres, Maxch 30. - Ypres is still to accessible to the first of the have goed the commander of the commander of the German crusters.

Ypres, Maxch 30. - Ypres is still to accessible to the first of the have goed to destroy and on the following tensor of cannon did not shale the town a visitor might waik around the great of the strangers, yet if the thundering reason of cannon did not shale the town a visitor might waik around the great of the strangers, yet if the thundering reason and consists of the following tensor of cannon did not shale the town a visitor might waik around the great was a provided that they have some of their first of the commander of the

A green Hammersmith 'bus drives up and "Tommies" get out leisurely, light their pipes and take a turn around the battered market house, whistling: "It's a Long Way to Tip-reverse"."

Captain Riehne and Arkant Sewait and Arkant Sewait and Arkant Sewait and the Champagne operations, the lawait and mous Frence held gun is doing some of its most spectacular work. It is mowing down the brittle pine trees in swathes. Little woods disappear under its withering fire, leaving an area of stumps and tangled and smashed property."

"Damages covering loss due to deport the champagne operations, the lawait and the lawait and

## SHE SENT PAPERWEIGHT TO OTTO, AT THE FRONT

Berlin, March 30 .- The inappropriateness of some of the gifts that ere sent to soldiers in the trenches is indicated by the following letter from the front: "Dear Lotta: My best thanks for

the paperweight. Please don't send another one though, for if I have need of one I can use a piece of masonry from some French fortress. The can of water arrived safely and was a pleasure. It was good to be able to wash my hands again after fourteen days. "No, I have not yet met Mr.

Schulze, who you say has joined the army and gone to the front. Would I rather have mignonette or lilac perfume? Better send cognac. That smells just as good. Thanks for the puzzle picture from the Sunday supplement. I will start to work solving it just as soon as peace is declared. Yours, OTTO."

J.M. Gidding & Ca.

Because of an unusually large earlyseason's business---the largest we have ever enjoyed-"first" styles have been practically depleted-so much so, that we have been compelled to press our Tailors, Dress.

Consequently, we are now ready with POST-LENTEN displays, offering the most wonderful selections yet presented to a critical clientele.

makers and Milliners to their

utmost.

## Official War Bulletins

WESTERN FRONT.

PARIS (issued at 10 p. m.) .- The day has been one of rain and fog along

the whole front.

At the Forest d'Ailly, southeast of St. Mihlel, we captured three suces, sive lines of trenches. We also gained a footing in one portion of the enemy's works northeast of Regnieville.

(Issued at 1:30 p. m.) - The military authorities have received precise information concerning the results of the hombardment carried out by British aviators in Beigium on the 25th of March. The dirigible hangar at Berghen Ste. Agathe was seriously damaged, as was the dirigible airship sheltend therein. At Hoboken the Antwerp naval construction shipyards were guited two German submarines were destroyed and a third damaged, while form German workmen were killed and sixty-two wounded. German workmen were killed and sixty-two wounded.

BERLIN. The Belgians yesterday attempted to concentrate reinforments in the direction of Brei Grachton, which, with the exception of some houses on the northern side, has been in our hands since April 3. The Belgian troops were repulsed by our artillery fire.

French attempts to advance in the Argonne Forest also were prevented by artillery fire. A strong attack by the enemy against our position on the heights west of Bourcuilles, south of Varennes, broke down a short distance in front of the German fortifications. French infantry charges west of Potta-Mousson were unsuccessful, while the Germans gained some ground in the Forest of Le Prêtre by blowing up several mines.

### EASTERN FRONT.

PETROGRAD.—Along the front west of the Niemen River yesterday our troops continued to make successful progress at certain points. In the Carpathians during the night of April 3.4 and during the whole of the following day, in the region to the north of Bartfeld, there was ferrestighting with artillery and the bayonet. We took twenty officers and more than 1,200 soldiers prisoners, and capured two machine gams. At the same time we continued to make progress on the front between Mezolabores and Uzsok in the course of the day we captured about twenty-five officers and more than 1,200 soldiers and took three gams.

Having occupied the railway station at Cisna (in the Carpathians, or the Galician side, about fifteen miles east of Lupkow), we captured engines train.

Norwich, England, April 5.- The delnow holding their annual meeting "Damages covering loss due to depvation of use of ship, \$37,500.
"Total, \$228,059.54.
"By direction of my government, I are the honor to request that full paration be made by the German No part of the country has been a follows:

which they are trapped like beasts.

Whole District Ravaged.
No part of the country has been a follows:

kinking: "It's a Long May to Tipperary."

"It's a long way to Tipway to the bott by are trapped like beats.

"Whole District Rayged.

"Whole District Rayged.

"Whole District Rayged.

"The superhell by way than the districts of the war.

"It's a long way than the destruction of the destruction of the destruction of the architectural."

"The superhell Friedrich.

"BRUNAN."

"Secretary of State Bryan was asked the confict the woman the way to the long of the secretary to the same way to the long way than the destruction of the superhell way to the long way the long way than the districts of the war.

"It's a long way to the way to the long way to the long way to the long

Rome, April 5. In spite of various official denials from some of the belligerent nations that preliminary steps have been taken to conclude peace, especially by Austria and Turkey without consulting Germany, the report that out consulting Germany, the report that Djavid Pacha, Turkish Minister of Finance, who is now in Switzerland, is on a mission of peace finds credence

here.

It is pointed out that Djavid Pacha was one of the first Turkish envoys to undertake at Ouchy, Switzerland, the conclusion of an Italo-Turkish peace, and that he conducted his preliminary negotiations by roundabout methods through neutral diplomats. While he has denied emphatically that he is at present engaged in a similar mission. has denied emphatically that he is at present engaged in a similar mission, it is considered here that this denial should not be taken too seriously, be-cause he hardly could admit at this time that his government seeks a ces-sation of hostilities. Similar denials were made by him when he first under-took the task of bringing about an agreement between Italy and Turkey.

Vienna, April 5. "If our enemies set great hope that the internal dissen-sions of Hungary will bring about a separate peace, their disappointment will be equally great." Count Julius Andrassy, ex-Premier of Hungary, sail to-day in reference to rumors that the Hungarian Opposition desired to con-

ide peace, "Certainly every one desires peace," the count continued, "but only a peace calculated to end these evils we are

New York and Philadelphia to engage their services and boats to keep the British ships on the high seas rep-larly supplied. It would mean that Great Britain could maintain complete mastery of the sea with her ship many thousand miles from home. have been working in co-operation with the agents of the British intrigue. This evidence shows that a conspiracy was completed to violate the neutrality

f this country. In March, the last day of the session Congress passed a resolution defining violation of neutrality and placing a penalty of \$10,000 and two years imprisonment for just the sort of violation found in this conspiracy.

"I have sent for more torpedo box destroyers and I intend to maintain destroyers, and I intend to maintain the neutrality of this port," the Col-lector said last night. "A belligers' vessel may come to this port, take sup-plies sufficient to reach her neared home port, and leave within a certain time. But it is vastly different in its

and made this port a base of without submitting to any restrictions of neutrality.

"We have the harbor thoroughly performed by thing the state of the stat

FOWNES DOETTE

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